

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sundays)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penna. ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President,
R. H. TITHERTON, Secretary,
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sundays), \$10.
Six Months, \$5.75. Three Months, \$3.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

THE CHANCES OF PEACE

The talk of peace now going the rounds of the press cannot be taken at its face value at this moment. So long as the Russian armies, partly disarmed and greatly diminished, continue to retreat, Germany may well be excused for a strong disinclination to lay down her arms and accept terms. The situation in Belgium and northern France having reached something like a deadlock, the issue from the German standpoint is being decided in the eastern theater, where all predictions of a resumption of Russian offensive have so far failed to materialize. In the Russian game it is Germany that holds the trump to date.

But the allies have won countervailing advantages, in a military sense, on the sea-and-land road to Constantinople and the conquest of Asia Minor, with its coveted Baghdad railroad and the land of potential riches which that trunk line is designed to develop. It is impossible to tell the exact gains of the Franco-British forces in the Dardanelles. The roseate views of Ottoman invulnerability disseminated by Liman von Sanders must be analyzed through blue spectacles. The losses suffered by the attacking forces may well be conceded to be heavy. On the other hand, it is apparent that the German assurances that the allies are now as far from their purpose as at the beginning must be taken with a distinct mental reservation in view of the known facts.

The allies have established themselves permanently upon the peninsula; a part of the outer defenses of the straits have been battered down; within two or three weeks reinforcements and vast supplies have been landed, and, last but not least, the forces available for reduction of the fortifications that guard Constantinople have been greatly augmented since the entrance of Italy into the ranks of Turkey's foes. So it is evident that neither Germany nor the allies is in a position where the finger of fate points to immediate necessity of peace negotiations.

Nevertheless upon all the belligerents the pressure of human fatigue and financial exhaustion is exerting an influence for peace. The talk that is going the rounds of newspapers and chancelleries bears unmistakable earmarks of purpose in the minds of statesmen. First came the definite announcement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, German minister of finance, that the enemies of Germany would be made to pay the cost of the vast armaments which the German empire has flung at the rest of Europe. This address was the first official intimation of Germany's intention to impose an indemnity climbing into the dizzy billions upon the prospectively defeated allies.

Taking that declaration as a starting point, Sir Edward Grey now states specifically in an official reply to various German threats and charges that the allies will accept neither the German definition of "free seas" nor the German demand for an indemnity.

Negative results, these; but this interchange constitutes the first official admission of the possibility of peace that has been heard from either side since the beginning. There is hope in the mere fact that the word "peace" has fallen from the lips of warring statesmen.

ALBANIA

While the benevolent impulses of the neutral world, and especially America, are directed to the relief of Belgium, that gritty little country in the front yard of Europe, another tragedy of a people is being enacted in the back yard of Europe. The Albanians—survivors of the Thracian-Ilyrian stock which inhabited the Balkan peninsula before Homer nodded and whose racial hero is Alexander of Macedon—are being exterminated by the march of raiding armies of Greeks and Serbians.

Authentic information which has reached America of conditions in Albania indicate the commission of a great crime—a crime which even the calloused conscience of Europe would not have tolerated in normal times. Caught between the upper and the nether millstones of Greco-Serbian rapacity and territorial greed, the Albanians are suffering all that Belgium suffered without attracting that sympathy which has found expression in the vast and successful undertaking for the relief of the Belgians.

The Albanians are worth saving. They are a brave people—as brave as any in the Balkans. As soldiers, as administrators, as merchants, as workers, they stand out boldly on the few bright pages of Ottoman history. It is a thousand times a pity that, despite Sir Edward Grey's

pledge that the arbiters of the destinies of Europe will pay due heed to the legitimate interests of small nations, even the smallest, Albania should be abandoned to the tender mercies of Greece and Serbia, the spoilt children of Europe.

ELIMINATING WASTE IN HANDLING FOOD

Mr. City Man, who has been paying a price he considers fairly high for fruits and vegetables, is apt to take an automobile trip into the country about this time of the year. There he will see fruits and vegetables galore, find the neighbors paying ridiculously low prices for them, and see much of the produce going to rot.

Unless he thinks more than the average man he will come back to the city nursing a grievance against the middleman, or his grocer, and go about, for a time, complaining of the extortionate prices charged. But persons who have been studying this problem have found a widely different solution. In most cases it has been the collective shortsightedness of the Mr. Average Citizen, the gentleman we hear so much about, rather than any fault of the tradesmen.

In other words, it is a city's fault, very often, if the prices of these commodities are unreasonably high. It is the city's fault for not providing better transportation and storage facilities. A highly entertaining report to anyone interested in this subject has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Losses and wastes, because of inadequate methods of distribution, this report states, in some cases reach 80 and 40 per cent in commodities like strawberries, peaches, and grapes. For this waste the consumer must pay, and it is a pretty heavy toll.

Washington is fortunate in having a market system which minimizes such waste. Here many of the intricate problems of receiving, methods of inspection, terminal distribution, commission merchants, jobbing sales, auction sales, and the entire maze of processes by which these products are handled has been somewhat clarified. Each year additional steps are being taken and even now the effects in many of the city's markets may be seen. There are other improvements to be made, such as trolley freights, and the better location of some markets, additional wharfage facilities, etc. But the citizen of Washington has cause to be thankful the city had an eye for this problem in time.

A BELATED DISCOVERY

The study of the long struggle between the structural iron workers and their employers made by Luke Grant of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations reveals the history of a bitter warfare with many wrongs on both sides. It might almost be taken as a perfect type of the wars between labor unions and capital.

On the one hand, the employers are accused of maintaining paid spies in the unions, a policy which led to much bitterness and caused the workmen to distrust profoundly their opponents. On the other hand, the unionists resorted to sabotage. While in the eyes of the law, as Mr. Grant remarks, the espionage system used by the capitalists did not justify the use of the dynamite, in the eyes of the workmen it went far toward doing so.

And yet, after years of such warfare, peace is nowhere in sight, although further violence may be prevented by fear of the consequences.

The conclusion is the axiom of which the commissioner delivers himself:

The application of physical force will neither establish nor maintain just and fair relations between employers and employees.

Temporary advantages may be gained, but nothing permanent.

The task done under the rod seldom is well done. Between taskmaster and laborer there must be friendly understanding for the best welfare of both, he points out.

Almost two thousand years late it is being discovered by learned investigators that the Golden Rule applies to master and servant as well as between men of equal rank. It is the one rule to which there are no exceptions.

HERE'S A CASE IN POINT

A Jersey justice called to pass on the offense of a young man who had stolen four ears of green corn made a decision that has attracted rather wide attention. He required that the offender should either serve thirty days in jail or an enlistment term in the United States navy.

Some people have assumed, seemingly, that either alternative was rather severe considering the proportions of the crime; and on this point, though it is beside the issue here designed to be considered, digression may be indulged for the observation that if green corn is as costly a commodity in Roselle Park as it is in the cafes of Manhattan the point is not well taken. Had the youth absconded with a peck of greenbacks or a pint of diamonds there would have been no protest on constitutional grounds of the cruel or unusual character of the punish-

ment; and when four ears of green corn be substituted as booty, the difference does not seem impressive enough to alter the principle of the thing.

But there is a view of this affair seriously worth attention. The justice, defending his curious alternative sentence, said the young man needed some real discipline, such as his parents were not capable of providing and the navy could. Making the navy a penal institution is not quite good form, of course, but doubtless his honor pretty accurately appraised the young man's needs and prescribed a course of treatment that would have produced improvement.

There are a good many young men in this country who don't get the discipline they ought to have. There is probably no country where the rising generation is as little worried about discipline. Under present conditions to require one to enlist in army or navy is a sentence. Yet in Switzerland the failure to serve in the army is dishonorable! There service is approximately universal; all men perform it save defectives and very limited excepted classes. It gives the entire manhood of the country, in the most democratic way possible, the very training and discipline that is so much needed by youth and so peculiarly needed in this country.

An adaptation of the Swiss military system would provide an efficient national defense; and beyond that, it would do something worth, in ordinary times, even more, in the discipline and character-building influence it would exert upon young men.

AN ARTILLERY WAR

Some very recent figures from the custom house indicate that the war is presently to pass into a new phase; or, rather, that one of its impressive phases is to be accentuated. The customs authorities reveal that our exports of munitions in general are increasing rapidly; but the month of July saw an actual decrease in the amount of cartridges sent away.

Doubtless the explanation is that cartridges are more and more being produced at home. Women are working by tens of thousands in the factories of France, Italy, and England; and they are best fitted to operating the lighter mechanisms that turn out small-arm ammunition.

But the small arm is playing a less and less part. The field artillery becomes more and more the dominating element on the battle line. It has been generally believed for months past that if ever there is a renewal of major offensives on the long line at the west, it will be a warfare of machines and explosives such as the world never saw before, so frightful in its consequences that the world will pray never to know such a horror again.

Our increased export of almost every kind of munitions save small-arm cartridges suggests that exactly this may be the scene that is being set.

GUARDING THE TREES

The ghost of one enemy to the Adirondacks forest is no sooner laid than another stalks forth. An amendment to the proposed New York constitution to hand private interests the right to denude great tracts, under the claim that the demands of scientific forestry were to be met, has been relegated to the limbo of dead issues. Now a scheme to build new automobile roads through the North woods affords a pretext for cutting a broad strip of virgin forest and greatly increasing the value of nearby land which it is hoped the State will eventually buy.

The most important of these roads is from Old Forge to Raquette Lake and Saranac Lake. Such a highway, however, can be built more directly where the timber has already been cut. There is at present an automobile road from Old Forge to Eagle Bay. A railroad runs from Eagle Bay to Raquette Lake. There is room enough along the side of this railroad, which is on State land, for an automobile route.

When we realize that the mean flow of the Hudson has diminished four feet since timber cutting in the Adirondacks began we see the need of preventing wanton sacrifice of trees.

Now that Von Tirpitz has agreed to stop molesting the American maritime trade, is there any method of also stopping La Follette?

Senator Lorimer's best chance of getting a seat in the Senate depends entirely on the seating capacity of the visitors' gallery.

Coney Island's reported man-eating sharks would naturally pass up any citizen attired in a sport shirt.

No doubt all the warnings will be neatly lettered on the nose of the torpedoes.

Two Singles.

The Nervous Curate (trying to follow an introduction with genial conversation)—And—how is your wife in these trying times?

The introduced—Desire to say, sir, that I am not married.

The Nervous Curate—Ah, yes, of course, how exceedingly pleasant that is. I take it, then, that your wife is single, too.—London Sketch.

QUEEN OF BULGARIA SPEAKS TO AMERICA

Royal Florence Nightingale Advises All Women to Learn Red Cross Work.

By HENRY WOOD.

(Copyright, 1915, by the United Press. Copyright in Great Britain.)
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 10 (By mail).—The woman who is Queen of Bulgaria has an interesting message for the women of the United States. It is all who possibly can should learn the Red Cross work.

Queen Eleanor, who by reason of her work as a nurse on the actual field of battle in the Russo-Japanese war and the two Balkan wars, has been called the "Florence Nightingale" of the Balkans, talks in a way familiar to American readers. Her message is such as might come from one of the American women who have won their place in world affairs. And this is not strange, for Bulgaria is called the America of the Balkans.

The queen was gracious when the request for an authorized interview was presented. Through an intermediary she granted it.

To appreciate the authority with which her majesty speaks—her subject is that of women's work in war—America can readers should know that she spent years of preparation in the leading hospitals of Europe, served then in the Russian imperial ambulance at Manchuria during the war with Japan, prepared further for the work in the Balkans when the Balkan wars began. She worked not only in the hospitals, but under the enemy's fire at the front. The grateful army and the nation were supplemented by military decorations awarded solely for personal bravery.

Work Unceasing.

Since the outbreak of the present war and the strong prospect that Bulgaria may be drawn into it, she has worked unceasingly to perfect Bulgaria's Red Cross and hospital facilities. Her statement to the United Press follows:

"After her natural role of mother, she creates no nobler, in no more important field of usefulness is held out to the woman of today than that of the Red Cross or of the hospital work. Only women have demonstrated personally all the horrors of modern warfare can grasp what this really means. And now, when the world is in such a state of war, the field today is larger and more pressing than ever before. With all the perfected means of modern warfare, the world over for caring for the wounded have become very inadequate.

"What nobler work can there be than that of saving the life of a woman of today who seeks a life of usefulness to the world should have difficulty in knowing which way to turn."

"My one wish is to awaken not only in Bulgaria, but in all other countries a realization of the role which they have to perform in this greatest tragedy of human existence—war."

"Some automobiles have difficulty in trotting their machines down to twelve miles an hour over long distances, or to eight miles an hour around circles without choking their engines. As a result they are in danger of being arrested when going at a safe rate as slowly as their machines will let them. Everywhere in New England, and in other parts of the country where automobile traffic is heavy, emphasis is placed on reasonable speed and safe driving. In the cities, and even on country roads, there are signs warning motorists of public schools and other sources of possible danger in the vicinity."

Would Go Farther.

The present war in Washington, Mr. Thurston believes, affords no special protection to the school children. He does not believe that the children would be endangered by raising the limit to fifteen miles.

"The patient was Max Solomon, forty years old, of 213 Madison street. Solomon was afflicted with a right leg, and finally consented to have the leg amputated."

But the pain did not disappear with the leg. Instead it continued to center in the stump. The doctors who operated cut the inner attachment of the nerve in the spinal column at the point where sensation enters to be delivered to the brain. This was in the small of the back.

Since the nerve was severed Solomon has experienced no pain whatever in the stump of his amputated leg.

Three Are Rescued By Aged Swimmer

James Menteith, 73 Years Old, Although Out of Practice, Saves Women and Boy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Three Rochester persons were saved from drowning at Canandaigua lake by James Menteith, seventy-three years old. Mr. Menteith was an expert swimmer for many years, but he had not kept up his practice in twenty years. The persons saved were Mrs. Andrew Gleason, Miss Eleanor Gleason, and Emmett Gleason. The boy, twelve years old, walked out into the water beyond his depth, and Miss Gleason, in trying to rescue him, was overcome. Mrs. Gleason, who was on shore, ran to rescue the two and soon was in danger herself. Mr. Menteith heard their cries and rushed into the water. He brought Mrs. Gleason and Miss Gleason ashore, thinking they were the only ones in danger, and when he was told that the boy had sunk he dived into the water, brought the boy to the surface and ashore. After rescuing the three he rushed first aid measures for their resuscitation.

One Year Ago Today in the War

After a rush toward Paris which brought the Kaiser's troops to a point twenty-two miles east of that capital, the Germans, one year ago today, September 4, started a turning movement, which seemed aimed at the envelopment of a large part of the French center.

The German right seemed to be swinging around in an effort to get behind the French center, which had been driven back to the River Marne by the crown prince.

The new movement was the beginning of the desperate grapple almost at the gates of Paris, which finally resulted in the retreat of the Germans.

Russian soldiers continued their Galician sweep, routing the Austrians near Halicz, southeast of Lemberg. More than 4,500 Austrians were killed.

As a precautionary measure all Americans living in Paris were urged to register themselves and their property at the American embassy.

Child Would Be Safe If Motorist Could Go Faster, Says Thurston

Superintendent of Schools Declares Present Speed Laws Are No Protection to Pupils—Indorses Times Campaign, Urging Careful Driving Instead of Legislation.

"Public school children would certainly be as safe in the streets if present automobile speed restrictions were removed and emphasis placed on careful driving."

This is the belief of Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of public schools, an experienced motorist, who today indorses the campaign of The Times for revision of the regulations relating to the speed of automobiles in the District.

"One protection needed for school children which is entirely neglected in Washington," the superintendent said, "is a system of signs, about a block away from each school, containing a warning to be careful because of the proximity of a school building."

"These signs should be put in place by the city no matter if the speed limit is only six miles an hour. Without them driving in the vicinity of schools at any speed is apt to be dangerous."

WANTS "REASONABLE" LIMIT.

"The next best protection for school children is a law requiring that driving be at a reasonable and safe speed. Reasonable driving cannot be insured by any single speed limit, for the reasonableness of driving depends wholly upon the conditions."

"Some automobiles have difficulty in trotting their machines down to twelve miles an hour over long distances, or to eight miles an hour around circles without choking their engines. As a result they are in danger of being arrested when going at a safe rate as slowly as their machines will let them. Everywhere in New England, and in other parts of the country where automobile traffic is heavy, emphasis is placed on reasonable speed and safe driving. In the cities, and even on country roads, there are signs warning motorists of public schools and other sources of possible danger in the vicinity."

Would Go Farther.

The present war in Washington, Mr. Thurston believes, affords no special protection to the school children. He does not believe that the children would be endangered by raising the limit to fifteen miles.

REMOVAL OF NERVE IN SPINE ENDS PAIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—By cutting into a man's spinal column and removing a nerve which was causing him great pain, the physicians of the Beth Israel Hospital have just demonstrated that possibility of a novel, though dangerous method of treating neuritis. The spine was opened and the nerve extracted at its root, so that the patient would no longer be conscious of sensations carried by that particular nerve from the stump of his amputated leg.

The patient was Max Solomon, forty years old, of 213 Madison street. Solomon was afflicted with a right leg, and finally consented to have the leg amputated.

But the pain did not disappear with the leg. Instead it continued to center in the stump. The doctors who operated cut the inner attachment of the nerve in the spinal column at the point where sensation enters to be delivered to the brain. This was in the small of the back.

Since the nerve was severed Solomon has experienced no pain whatever in the stump of his amputated leg.

Three Are Rescued By Aged Swimmer

James Menteith, 73 Years Old, Although Out of Practice, Saves Women and Boy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Three Rochester persons were saved from drowning at Canandaigua lake by James Menteith, seventy-three years old. Mr. Menteith was an expert swimmer for many years, but he had not kept up his practice in twenty years. The persons saved were Mrs. Andrew Gleason, Miss Eleanor Gleason, and Emmett Gleason. The boy, twelve years old, walked out into the water beyond his depth, and Miss Gleason, in trying to rescue him, was overcome. Mrs. Gleason, who was on shore, ran to rescue the two and soon was in danger herself. Mr. Menteith heard their cries and rushed into the water. He brought Mrs. Gleason and Miss Gleason ashore, thinking they were the only ones in danger, and when he was told that the boy had sunk he dived into the water, brought the boy to the surface and ashore. After rescuing the three he rushed first aid measures for their resuscitation.

BILLION FOR BRITAIN IN AMERICAN CREDIT

World's Greatest Financial Deal to Be Arranged When Allies' Bankers Reach New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Upon the arrival in New York of the British and French bankers who are coming to this country to perfect plans for the readjustment of the foreign exchange market, a proposition will be presented to the foreign financiers by New York bankers providing for an extension of credit to Great Britain for the account of that country and its allies to a maximum amount of \$1,000,000,000.

This statement was made by bankers who will be identified with the international financing. The same bankers said also that in all probability the foreign financiers would agree upon a basis of from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000, as originally reported by the New York Press, August 18.

Against this loan or credit there will be used collateral composed of American and Canadian securities, British and French treasury notes, and a certain amount of English-owned South American securities.

In regard to a report in the financial district that pending the establishment of the British credit a temporary loan of \$500,000,000 would be made to Great Britain, members of the banking house in Wall Street said it was now sent to New York from London, assigned to J. P. Morgan & Co., would be used as collateral for such financing.

Under such a law the automobile owner's responsibility would increase. As the law now stands the main idea in the minds of those who would keep the law is the speed at which they are driving.

Some Speed Maniacs.

"Of course, there are a number whose principal idea is to drive faster than the law permits. There will be a certain number of reckless drivers in any event, but they can best be held to account by requiring them to conform to an idea of safety rather than to a fixed speed."

Under such a law the school children as users of the streets in whose behalf a rigid speed regulation was needed. Mr. Thurston exploded this contention by saying that it would require careful driving, and signs in the neighborhood of schools, such as those now used about hospitals to insure silence, he believed the school children would be much better off from a standpoint of safety than they now are.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Concert, United States Marine Band, White House grounds, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Capitol Hill Library Society, at 1221 Corbin street northeast, 8 p. m.
Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Party, Bureau, 238 and 315 p. m.
Old Folks—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriotic Militant.
National Union—Government Printing Office Council.

Amusements.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Follies—The Hiramster, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
Bursley—Burlesque, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
Glen Echo—Open-air amusement, all day.

Marine Band to Play Dance by Capital Man

On the program which the United States Marine Band will give at the White House concert this evening is a number by a local composer. He is Harry Patterson Hopkins, director of a Washington College of Music. The number in question is a classic Bohemian dance.

In selecting the composition for his program, Director W. H. Santelmann declared that the number poses much merit.

Concert Today

By United States Marine Band, White House at 4:30 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader.

March, "Mecklenburg".....Patterson
Overture, "Festival" on the Danish National Anthem.....Tchakowsky
Euphonium solo, "From the Shores of the Mighty Pacific" (Rondo Caprice).....Clarke

(Musical George C. Fry.)
"Bohemian Dance" (Op. 45).....Hopkins
French Horn quartet, "The Day of the Lord".....Kreuter

(Musicians A. Seidler, T. Hess, W. Eichner and C. O'Neill.)
"Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla".....Wagner

"Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2".....List
Grand March, "The President".....Tregina

"The Star-Spangled Banner"

Is Ely Quigg a Poet? He Blames Daniels

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Lemuel Ely Quigg worried the constitutional convention last night. He attributed a little verse to Joshua Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. After he finished reciting it, his associates wondered if he was the author, after all. The verse ran:

"The people's rights—defend 'em;
Let each patriot's wish
Be for the inish-lative and referendum."